

Cascadian floras, a comparison which, although not necessarily within the scope of the paper, might afford some exceedingly significant data. The generic concept employed is conservative throughout; the specific is somewhat less conservative, and five new species are described. The most exhaustive account of any portion of the Cascade Range which has yet been published, this volume will be a necessary and welcome addition to the working library of every plant student of the Pacific Northwest.—L. C.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

**TEUCRIUM GLANDULOSUM IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA.** A specimen which was provisionally referred to *Teucrium glandulosum* Kellogg by T. H. Kearney was collected in the Castle Dome Mountains, Yuma County, Arizona at Horse Tanks in May 1938 by A. A. Nichol. The specimen was referred to me and because of the large size of the corolla, the lower lip being 2 cm. long, there was an element of doubt as to its identity. However, in July of the present year, I visited the locality and found the plant locally abundant near the Tanks in small arroyos and in the main drainage bottom above the Tanks. It is a diffuse plant, as much as a meter tall. Both flowers and mature fruit were present which, being compared with an abundant collection made this year on Cedros Island by Haines and Hale, leaves no doubt as to its specific identity. Nichols' collection with large flowers was made at the very beginning of the season. As the season progressed the flowers had grown smaller until by its end they were half the former size. This species has heretofore been known only from Cedros Island, where it occurs in the *Larrea* formation, and on the adjacent peninsula. To find it in Arizona was not without interest. This interest was doubled by its discovery in May of the present year in the Whipple Mountains of San Bernardino County, California, by Miss Annie M. Alexander. It was collected there among rocks in shady moist places at an altitude of 1450 feet on the Gene Reservoir to Copper Basin road. Since a number of exotics have been found at Horse Tanks the possibility was present that it had been introduced. Its habit of occurrence there as well as its discovery in the Whipple Mountains suggest otherwise. The specific epithet arouses wonder, for the plant is quite glabrous and in no way glandular.—CARL EPLING, Department of Botany, University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. F. W. Foxworthy, Research Associate in Botany, University of California, published his second general treatise on Philippine Dipterocarpaceae in the *Philippine Journal of Science* in 1918 (13 c: 163-200). The third appears in the same journal an even twenty years later (*Philipp. Jour. Sci.* 67: 241-333, pls. 1-9. 1938) and embodies the results of the author's constant attention

to the family, and of a large amount of publication by others during recent years. Although five species are described as new, the total number recognized drops from seventy to fifty-one. The family is *the* source of lumber from Celebes to India constituting almost the whole of the Philippine export, more than fifty million board feet annually, and an almost corresponding amount is locally consumed.—E. B. C.

“Genera Hymenophyllacearum,” by Edwin Bingham Copeland has been received recently (Philipp. Jour. Sci. 67: no. 1, 1–110, pls. 1–11. September, 1938). In this important contribution to the literature of Pteridophyta by Dr. Copeland, Research Associate in Botany, University of California, thirty-three genera are recognized. A general discussion of the family is presented together with keys to the genera, descriptions, and a diagram illustrating generic relationships. Species of each genus are listed with ranges. Generic synonyms under each genus and a useful index of specific synonyms are included. The plates illustrate genera not illustrated in the author’s previous treatises of *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*.—E. Crum.

The following important publications in the field of taxonomy have appeared recently: “Index to North American Ferns. Constituting a catalogue of the ferns and fern allies of North America, north of Mexico, including all known forms, varieties and hybrids,” by M. Broun (217 p., Orleans, Massachusetts. 1938); “The generic segregation of the Sequoias,” by J. T. Buchholz (Amer. Journ. Bot. 26: 535–538. 1939); “Perennial lupines of the Pacific states,” by Alice Eastwood, I. (Leafl. West. Bot. 2: 146–156. 1939), II. (op. cit. 2: 180–183. 1939); “A Revision of *Salvia*: subgenus *Calosphace*,” by C. Epling, I. (Repert. Spec. Nov. Fedde Beih. 110, pt. 1: 160 pl. xvi. 1938), II. (op. cit. 110, pt. 2: 161–380. pl. xvii–xxxiii, maps 17–33. 1939); “A Flora of California,” by Willis Linn Jepson (Vol. 3. pt. 1, Lennoaceae to Convolvulaceae, pp. 17–128, figs. 280–365. 1939); “A Revision of *Besleria*,” by C. V. Morton (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 26: 395–474. 1939); “The cruciferous genus *Stanleya*,” by R. C. Rollins (*Lloydia* 2: 109–127. 1939); “Distributional notes on and a key to the species of *Cheilanthes* in the Sonoran Desert and certain adjacent regions,” by I. L. Wiggins (*Amer. Fern Journ.* 29: 59–69. 1939).

On October 6, 1939, there appeared “An Illustrated Manual of California Shrubs,” by Howard E. McMinn, Professor of Botany, Mills College, Oakland, California. The exact date of publication was inadvertently omitted and is here recorded for the purpose of calling attention to the effective date of publication of nomenclatorial changes.—H. L. M.